The People's Korea

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President Stresses Turning Nampo Into Better Port City

President Kim Il Sung May 14 gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy in Nampo and Taean, according to a KCNA report.

He guided on the spot the work of the Nampo Port, the urban construction and the work of commercial circulation in Nampo and the construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Plant.

The President gave on-the-spot guidance first to the work of the Nampo Port.

At the Nampo Port he went round the newly expanded wharfs extending long in a broader area and noted with great satisfaction that the port has been built well.

Seeing the construction site of cement silos, he instructed that they should be built as early as possible.

He noted that a belt conveyer and pipe line should be built speedily to carry greater quantities of freight. He instructed that the projects should be completed within this year.

He taught that wheat silos now under construction should be built well qualitatively and the utilization rate of a flour mill be raised to produce more flour and supply it to Nampo and nearby cities.

Then the President inspected the lock gate bridge over the River Kupochon and highly praised the builders, saying that the bridge was built very well.

He said that the Kupochon area should be built as beautifully as the Potongang recreation ground in Pyongyang.

The President said that the general commanding office of the port should be built on a hill overlooking the port to command its management.

He said that it is important to increase ship transport, while continuously building up port well, and indicated a concrete orientation and ways for this.

Then the President gave guidance to the construction work of Nampo.

Looking at the new housing construction site in the Waudo Islet area, he said with great satisfaction that many houses have been built and the city has been constructed neatly and as a result, Nampo has turned into a new city, a new Nampo.

President Kim Il Sung went to the Namsan shop in Nampo and inspected the foodstuff and manufactured goods counters of the shop. (KCNA Radiophoto)

He pointed to a concrete orientation and ways to vigorously carry on the construction of Nampo.

He said that green belts should be laid better and children's parks built and various types of multi-storeyed apartments should be constructed in the city and installed with lifts and water pipes so as to give no inconvenience to the dwellers in their life.

Examining a map showing the prospective construction of the Waudo Islet area, he said that a marine zoo and modern public service facilities should be built in a greater number in this area to turn Nampo into a better city of port and culture.

He acquainted himself with problems arising in building Nampo better and faster and showed great solicitude to solve them one by one.

He went to the Namsan shop in Nampo.

He inspected the foodstuff and manufactured goods counters of the shop and said that local special products and various other goods should be supplied in greater quantities to meet the demand of customers.

He gave minute instructions on improving and strengthening city management and supply service in Nampo.

The President also gave on-the-spot guidance to the construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Plant.

He went first to the second combined processing shop, acquainted himself with the assembling of machines and equipment and gave instructions how to solve problems arising in the construction project.

This is the 2nd time on-the-spot guidance of the President to Nampo this year.

Earlier on Jan. 21 the President visited Nampo and gave teachings on expanding foreign trade and the improved administration of Nampo Port.

In developing foreign trade, he said, it was important to successfully carry out the construction of Nampo Port and well manage it....

Nampo is now becoming a major international port city when the DPRK is doing efforts to increase its exports.

President Kim Il Sung put great emphasis on foreign trade in his New Year address this year:

"Developing foreign trade is of importance in boosting production through an effective utilization of the existing production capacities, in consolidating the independent national economy and promoting the friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world."

The foreign relations of the country have been expanded considerably and its economy has become larger in scale.

In foreign trade the DPRK Government sticks to the principles of equality and mutual benefit and reciprocity.

The President established the credit-first principle as a leg to the DPRK's foreign trade.

Korean Reunion Int'l Liaison Com. Meeting Held in Paris Int'l Signature Campaign Kicked Off

"...the International Liaison Committee decided to launch an international signature campaign to demand the south Korean side sincerely participate in the dialogue so that concrete measures could be taken for reunification such as the relaxation of tension and convocation of an all-nation congress represented by all political forces in the north and the south, and called upon world opinion to respond to this," stressed by Jean Dory, General Secretary of the International Liaison Committee, at a meeting held in Antony City, Paris, under the sponsorship of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on Day of Solidarity with the Korean People (April 21), KCNA reported.

The meeting was attended by personnel of the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee and the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and many personalities of various circles.

Recalling the new reunification proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, he said:

Though the CC of the DFRF in its statement had proposed a stop to all military actions threatening the opposing side, the south Korean side staged a large-scale military exercise. This well shows the stand and attitude of the south Korean side towards the dialogue for reunification.

We will start the international signature campaign through the committees for supporting Korean reunification in various countries on the historic day when the joint conference of representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations opened, Apr. 21, 1948.

Concluding his speech, he called upon all political and public organizations to mobilise their members for a success of this campaign and also appealed to the people who love world peace and entertain apprehensions for the division of Korea, the people who respect the sovereignty of each country, to make active efforts for a success of this campaign.

Appeal

PYONGYANG, May 11 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea sent an appeal recently to the committees for supporting Korean reunification, public organisations and friendship associations in various countries, international organisations and international democratic organisations in connection with the international signature campaign scheduled from April 21 to the end of this year in support of the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, particularly the convocation of an all-nation congress, according to a report.

Recalling that the world people early this year received with joy and hope the news that the north and south of Korea had resumed dialogue for reunification, the appeal said:

But the dialogue does not proceed as we expected.

So the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea appeals to world opinion as follows, considering that the Korean reunification should be realized at an early date in conformity with the national will of the Korean people and the desire of the world people:

1. The north and south of Korea should discontinue at once slanders and calumnies, unconditionally stop all hostile military actions threatening the opposing side and convene an all-nation congress to discuss the problem of Korean reunification, reflecting the national will in accordance with the principles of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

2. The south Korean authorities should guarantee the freedom of activities of all political parties and public organisations and democratise social and political life.

3. The U.S. government should immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with the "campaign pledges" in presidential election and turn up at the dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the solution of the Korean question.

4. The governments and public organisations of all countries and international organisations should express support to and solidarity with the Korean people struggling against the perpetuation of division and for the reunification of the country.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea hopes for a support to this appeal from the political parties and organisations of all countries and international organisations and personalities taking to heart the sufferings of the Korean people from division and concerned for defence of peace and security of the world.

KOREA FOCUS

Why Kim Abduction Papers Are Declassified

A series of secret diplomatic papers were declassified recently by the U.S. State Department, dealing with the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping incident which happened in Tokyo in August, 1973. Their release badly embarrassed and put the Pak Jung Hi junta in a box. The Japanese Government, too, finds itself in a very awkward position.

So far, the Pak junta has argued that the KCIA has nothing to do with the Kim Dae Jung incident and denied that a KCIA operative Kim Dong Un, then first secretary at its embassy in Tokyo was implicated in the crime. Accepting all these explanations, the Japanese Government worked out a political settlement with the south Korean junta on two occasions in November, 1973 and in July, 1975. Since, the Japanese Government has taken the stand, "Whenever a role of Korean government power becomes apparent, it shall be interpreted as an encroachment on our sovereignty. We will reconsider the political settlement." The American official papers just released leave no doubt that "the role of the south Korean government in the Kim Dae Jung case" is an established fact. They indicate that the then south Korean foreign minister Kim Dong Jo told the then American ambassador in Seoul of the dismissal of Kim Dong Un for his role in the kidnapping incident.

It has been an open secret from the beginning that the Kim Dae Jung abduction case is the work of the KCIA. A fingerprint of Kim Dong Un was detected on the scene of the crime; it was revealed that a car owned by the south Korean embassy had been used for the crime and that all the involved south Korean diplomats left Japan for home in secret. The then Japanese Justice Minister Tanaka Isaji declared that such crime was impossible without backing from government power.

South Korea and Japan are allies of the United States. Obviously, the two allies already reached a political settlement of the matter, which the United States is supposedly disinclined to refer to. A major question here is why the United States has dared to release such sensitive documents which is totally disquieting to Tokyo and Seoul. A possible theory is that the present Korean policy has compelled the American Government to decide to release those documents.

Since the inauguration of Carter, the relations have been strained between Seoul and Washington. Since the latter half of last year, an effort has been launched to improve the bilateral relations. A stress has been placed on the "new era in Korea-American relations." Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs remarked on Mar. 1 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "Our most immediate security concerns in Northeast Asia are focused on the Korean Peninsula. In the broader context, our relations with south Korea are returning toward a more harmonious state after a very difficult two years."

The Carter Administration had continued to urge the Pak junta to conform to American policy needs, criticizing its human rights violations. Nevertheless, the Pak junta showed open displeasure with the declared unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. When the Pak Tong Son scandal broke, Seoul made public the bugging by the American CIA of the Blue House. The south Koreans referred to the human rights charges "twaddlings of certain foreigners." Regarding such south Korean action as an insult to its credibility as a superpower, the United States took some retaliatory steps such as a Congressional cutoff of American aid to south Korea, resulting in "a major crisis in American-south Korean relations."

After all, the relations between Washington and Seoul are the master-subject relations. Unable to win a dispute with its master, the Pak junta renewed its dependence on the United States and managed to get an American pledge to sent President Carter to Seoul for a summit. The American decision to hold a summit is conditional, however. The Americans demanded a proper climate be created for Carter's visit. The release of Kim Dae Jung at the end of last year was viewed as a part of that preparation.

All the other political detainees are still in prison. The release of Kim is also only in name. Restrictions on his freedom are so severe that Kim wants to be reimprisoned. A hard fact of life is that the human rights violations are being further intensified. Under these circumstances, an outright objection to Carter's trip was raised on May 1 by south Korean democratic dissidents, including Yun Po Son, Ham Sok Hon and Kim Dae Jung. Their statement wrote: "Hundreds of democrats have been jailed for calling for the restoration of human rights. Of late, human rights violations have been repeatedly committed. How can we greet with good cheer him (Carter) as he is coming at the invitation of the regime which mercilessly cracks down us?"

It would be hard for the Carter Administration to ignore all these requests. It would be all the harder because the Pak junta calls President Carter's visit to Seoul full American support for the yusin dictatorial regime and human rights policy. The release of top-secret diplomatic papers should be seen as part of such moves to warn the south Koreans to act in concert with American policy.

American-south Korean relations have sharply worsened. Holbrooke went out of his way to say, "Nor do I wish to suggest that the time of testing is entirely behind us."

Secret U.S. Papers Indicate Kim Dae Jung Was Abducted by "KCIA"

Japanese news agency "Kyodo News Service" has obtained confidential U.S. State Department documents indicated that south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, was abducted from Tokyo to Seoul by the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in August, 1973 and the central figure in the case, Kim Dong Un, then first secretary of the puppet embassy in Tokyo, was secretly dismissed from the service and asked Sneider to keep this story secret.

Major dailies here reported on May 13 these news.

One of the confidential documents that Kyodo News Service has recently obtained was a cable dated Jan. 10, 1975, sent by then U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Sneider in Seoul to Henry Kissinger, then Secretary of State.

The cable was about Sneider's meeting with south Korean "Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo which took place the previous day.

The cable read: 1. "Fonmin Kim Dong Jo in Jan. 9 meeting with me said that relations with Japan were moving in the right direction: Dong quite satisfied with the initial posture taken by new Miki government. ANE has taken some steps to satisfy areas of GOJ sensitivities.

2. In addition to PR students; Kim mentioned that ROK CIA agent in Japan Kim Tong Un who responsible for Kim Tae Chung kidnapping, is to be quietly dismissed from ROK CIA. CIA director Sin took this action at Fonmin's request. But felt that it was too late to take legal action against him, although this would have been advisable.

3. Fonmin asked that this information be held (next word is illegible) Sneider."

Among other secret papers is a cable the U.S. ambassador to south Korea sent to Secretary of State William Rogers, dated August 21, 1973, two weeks after the abduction, informing him that the Kim Dae Jung incident and others involving opponents of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" abroad were the work of the "KCIA".

In the letter, the U.S. ambassador, Philip Habib, said that the news paper reports were basically correct that the "KCIA" was responsible for the Kim Dae Jung incident or other obstructionist activities against anti-"government" forces within and without south Korea.

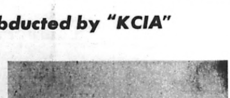

Photo shows a part of confidential documents of U.S. State Department on the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case."

The U.S. ambassador noted that he was taking every opportunity to impress upon the south Korean leaders the graveness of the reaction abroad created by the Kim Dae Jung abduction and other "KCIA" activities.

The two cables were the State Department's authentic official documents and the Kyodo News Service obtained the cables on the basis of the Freedom of Information Act in the U.S.

South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung's abduction took place on Aug. 8, 1973.

On that day, Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential" candidate was abducted from the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo by a south Korean group.

Five days later, he turned up at his Seoul home after being freed by the abductors.

On the basis of fingerprints lifted from the hotel room, the Japanese police authorities named Kim Dong Un as one of the suspects.

When the Japanese police authorities requested the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo to make Kim Dong Un available for questioning, he had returned to Seoul.

Japan and south Korea called the issue settled in the form of a note verbal sent to Japan from the south Korean "government" on July 22, 1975. It said that the south Korean "law enforcement agency" had not indicted Kim Dong Un due to "lack of evidence" linking him to the abduction.

U.S. ambassador Sneider's cable, filed six months before the south Korean note verbal, shows that by then the south Korean authorities knew that Kim Dong Un took part in the kidnapping and that he was a "KCIA" agent though the south Korean authorities called "untrustworth" a U.S. State Department document.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has confirmed that these cables exist, the papers here reported on May 19.

Donald L. Ranard, former director of the U.S. State Department's Office of Korean Affairs, said he was sure that the Japanese Foreign Ministry officials were informed by the Japanese police of the "KCIA's" clandestine operation to kidnap the former "presidential" candidate from a Tokyo hotel some time after it was carried out. It was revealed by him in an interview with the Kyodo News Service on May 16.

Kori Nuclear Power Plant Suspends Its Operation

The south Korean "government" May 1 finally made a decision to provide a safety system to thoroughly check from planning to operation the Kori nuclear power plant located at Kori near Pusan on the south eastern coast of the Korean peninsula, which caused a radiation leak accident last month.

This thorough examination will be carried out by a general inspection group consisting of persons concerned at the nuclear power institute, the science and technology institute and the electric power institute.

The accident at the Kori nuclear power plant was revealed on April 3, this year, coinciding with the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania, the United States.

The accident occurred when radioactive-contaminated water leaked from the 395,000 kw-plant built by the U.S. Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The plant is equipped with a pressurized water type reactor like the one at Three Mile Island.

People in south Korea seriously concerned over the plant.

In this circumstances, the "government" took this measure in haste, as a comprehensive check by the U.S. "nuclear regulatory commission (NRC)" disclosed that there are problems in the design of the "emergency core cooling system (ECCS)" of the Westinghouse nuclear reactors which south Korea is using.

This thorough examination is only a patch-up measure by the Pak junta to ease the mounting concern of the world public about nuclear power and the south Korean people's fear of a nuclear disaster.

The nuclear power generation plan of the south Korean authorities is only based upon the unlimited import of equipment, and safety measures are completely discarded.

Even when the accident occurred at the Kori nuclear power plant last month, the authorities immediately declared the plant to be safe after a formal check and resumed its operation eight days after the accident, minimizing the importance and dangerousness of the accident.

The Kori nuclear power plant is a problem in south Korea for the successive accidents which have occurred there, including the accident involving the water-supply reserve motor on the third of this month after the thorough safety check.

Ignoring this reality and leaving the careless managerial system as it is, the Pak regime made public on April 24 a decision to newly import 10 nuclear power plants by 1990 in addition to the 8 plants which is already decided to import. Besides on May 2, it concluded the uranium treaty with Australia.

It is natural that a large sum of funds is required for the construction of nuclear power plant as well as for their maintenance.

The Pak junta, however, intends to import a large number of them, for which there is hardly any demand in the world.

This clearly increases the suspicion of the people about the "government's" real intentions and makes the people concerned all the more about possible nuclear disasters.

S. Korean Officer Defects to DPRK

An officer of the south Korean "ROK Army" came over to the northern half of the Republic across the Military Demarcation Line on May 12, KCNA reported.

He is lieutenant Yun Chi Gi, 24, commander of the second platoon, third company, engineering battalion under the east coast garrison headquarters of the south Korean "ROK Army."

He hails from Tokrye-ri, Kwangyang-up, Kwangyang county, South Cholla Province. After being drafted into the "ROK Army" in August 1975, he became an officer through the course of the third military academy of the "ROK Army."

He said he had seen several times, unnoticed, what the north telecast.

I could see that the people of the northern half of the Republic were living a cultured and happy life, watching Pyongyang citizens joyously spending the holiday with the participants of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships at wonderful recreation grounds on May day, he stated.

He said he felt indignant at the south Korean authorities openly breaking up the north-south dialogue and driving the middle and low ranking officers and men of the "ROK Army" into the war preparations, while building a reinforced concrete wall bisecting the fatherland along the whole length of the demarcation line at a time when the whole land is overflowing with ardent desire for national reunification.

Promotion of People's Welfare

The lives of the working people of Korea will be further improved this year.

They will be supplied with more high-quality fabrics, shoes, TV sets, refrigerators and other products for domestic use and various kinds of modern furniture.

This year the cooking oil output will grow to 120 per cent and sweets 130 per cent as against last year. The production of various kinds of nutritious foodstuffs will increase substantially.

The state will increase its budgetary allocations for housing construction 30 per cent as against last year.

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) the annual output of fabrics will reach 800 million metres, sugar by use of domestic raw materials over 300,000 tons, shoes 100 million pairs and aquatic products 3.5 million tons including 2.7 million tons of fish.

Houses for 200,000-300,000 families will be built every year in the urban and rural areas at state expense and the number of prophylactic and therapeutic collectives grow 30 per cent.

The state envisages a reduction of prices of consumer goods and the disbursement of a large fund for social and cultural measures in the long-term plan period.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Today all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people; all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare."

The Korean people who had suffered under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule up until 30 odd years ago now enjoy all political rights and liberties as masters of state and society, free from all worries about their life.

The real income of factory and office workers jumped 70 per cent and that of farmers 80 per cent during the last Six-Year Plan period.

The living standards of the farmers have surpassed those of the well-to-do middle peasants of the past.

In 1974 the working people have been freed for good from the taxation, a leftover of the old society which had been handed down for thousands of years.

Thus, the Korean people became masters of a new era freed from exploitation, oppression and taxation and came to enjoy the high pride and happiness of living in the world's only tax-free country.

All the state policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the working people, the masters of nature and society, and all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung wisely guided the people to build a powerful independent national economy by relying on their own efforts on the debris and constantly improve their lives. As a result, the country produces by herself in abundance everything needed not only for economic construction but also for the people's living.

The DPRK with its powerful heavy industry and chemical industry knows no pollution.

The state makes stupendous efforts to preserve a good natural environment.

To make all working people evenly well off, the President pointed to the way of rationally combining the socialist distribution according to the amount of labour done and the buds of communist distribution by state benefits and wisely directs the work for this.

The people are provided with stable jobs according to their ability and talent when they reach the working age and with sufficient conditions for rest and ensured every condition for food, clothing and housing entirely by the state.

The additional benefits given to the factory and office workers by the state are greater than the living allowances they receive according to their labour done.

The state buys rice for 60 *chon* per kilogram from the farmers and supllies them to the factory and office workers and their families for 8 *chon* per kilogram. This alone brings an average of 560 *won* of additional benefit every year to every family of factory and office workers.

The clothing problem has also been fully solved in the country which annually produces 600 million metres of fabrics of various kinds.

House rent including electricity and water fees account for only 2-3 per cent of the income of the working people who are living in well-appointed modern houses built by the state.

Modern flats for more than 414,000 families were built in the urban areas and handsome houses for more than 472,000 families in the rural areas during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976).

The state bears full responsibility for the lives of the people. This can be seen well in the state and social policies to meet the cultural demands of the people.

The state brings up and educates at its expense 8.6 million children and students, who account for more than a half of the population of the country, at schools of all levels.

All members of the new generation receive free compulsory 11-year education and students of higher specialized schools and colleges and universities receive stipends.

All expenses needed for inspection, excursion and rest are paid by the state.

The entire children and students receive free or at very low prices textbooks, school things and school uniforms at the turn of seasons.

Money paid by the state for nursing and educating every child from nursery to university amounts to over 10,000 *won*. When material benefits given by the state are put together, the amount is far greater.

The universal free medical system has been in force in the country since the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War.

Doctor's fees and charges for medicines are free and the state bears even food expenses for patients during their hospitalization. Accommodation at rest homes and sanatoria is also free of charge and expenses for travel to and from there are paid by the state.

The working people who cannot work on account of old age or illness are ensured a stabilized life thanks to the social ensurance system.

The average life span of the people has been lengthened by 30 years to reach 73 years (70 for male and 76 for female) and the death rate reduced to one fourth as against pre-liberation days.

Though they underwent the rigorous war and are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of the country, the people are today leading the most affluent and happiest life in their history spanning five thousand years.

Operation with the use of an artificial heart and lung

Rodong Sinmun Demands Full Probe into Kim Dae Jung Kidnaping

PYONGYANG, May 19 (KCNA)—The new secret official document of the U.S. State Department on the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, proves beyond doubt that the south Korean authorities were at the bottom of the case.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today says this in a commentator's article titled "Time Proves Fact."

It further says:

New materials have been disclosed to prove that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, which is well known to the world, was a work of the south Korean authorities.

According to a secret official document of the U.S. State Department on the case which was obtained by the Washington branch of the Kyodo News Service of Japan, the U.S. ambassador in Seoul in August 1973 reported in his letter to the then U.S. State Secretary that the Kim Dae Jung abduction case had been a work of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency." And the U.S. ambassador in Seoul in January 1975, in his telegram to the then U.S. State Secretary, disclosed that the south Korean foreign minister had told him at that time that Kim Dong Un, an operative of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," had taken part in kidnapping Kim Dae Jung.

These materials indict once again the dirty criminal act of the south Korean fascist elements who stoop to any infamy in removing their political opponents, trampling underfoot human rights and democracy, and this has caused a big stir in the world.

It was clear from the beginning of the case who were the criminals involved in the Kim Dae Jung case and who had ordered the criminal act.

On August 8, 1973, the south Korean authorities kidnapped Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight in the very heart of Tokyo, Japan, and took him to Seoul across land and sea by cars and a ship kept ready.

The abduction was directly committed by south Korean special agents who, under the disguise of "diplomats," were active in Japan and the United States and gangsters who crossed to Japan from south Korea on the mission of abduction. Particularly, it was confirmed by fingerprints and material evidences that Kim Dong Un, first secretary of the south Korean "embassy" in Japan, directed the abduction on the spot.

It was none other than the south Korean authorities who were at the bottom of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

The document of the U.S. State Department obtained by the Kyodo News Service irrefutably proves this once again.

The abduction of Kim Dae Jung was an international gangsterism and monstrous violation of human rights without parallel.

Though the truth of the case was fully exposed to the world from the beginning, the south Korean authorities resorted to every base trick to cover it up and evade the responsibility.

On the one hand, they, afraid of public opinion, declared that they would start an "investigation." But, in actuality, they dragged out the investigation of the case, going around its environs, and, on the other, played such jugglery as whisking away its direct perpetrators. In other words, they staged "a drama of south Korean-style investigation" in which "a criminal investigates a criminal."

The south Korean authorities handed over to Japan the socalled "final report on the investigation into the Kim Dae Jung case," announcing that they were "discontinuing the investigation," because "they had not found any evidence, though they had continued the investigation for a whole year" and, accordingly "there were, no materials proving that the suspected persons were involved in the crime."

Under this pretext, Japan declared that the "investigation" into the Kim Dae Jung abduction case "came to an end," thus covering up the case. This is a fact well known to the world.

This shows that the south Korean rulers and the Japanese authorities conspired with each other in handling the Kim Dae Jung case and Japan, too, was responsible for the failure to fully settle the case.

Noting that the suppression of human rights in south Korea assumes a brutal nature without parallel, the paper continues:

The criminal aim of the ever worsening fascist suppression by the south Korean authorities lies, essentially, in removing the political opposition forces and the patriotic democratic forces demanding democracy and reunification, preventing their unity and seeking the permanent division of the country to satisfy their dirty desire for long-term office.

A clearly proof of this is that the south Korean authorities are arresting right and left and penalizing democratic figures, religionists and pressmen who demand the democratisation of society and national reunification even at this moment when the dialogue between the north and south made a new start. The south Korean authorities brought the dialogue itself to a state of rupture at the end of insisting on excluding the parties and groupings demanding reunification from the dialogue. Their real intention in this is, in the final analysis, to perpetuate division and realize their long-term office.

The south Korean authorities should frankly apologize for all the criminal acts they have committed in south Korea including the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, discontinue the suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces and no more commit the splitting acts for hindering national unity and laying obstacles to dialogue.

The Japanese authorities, even impairing the dignity of a sovereign state, conspired with the south Korean authorities bent on fascist suppression of human rights, in handling the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. This is a disgraceful act, which can never be beneficial to the Japanese either.

Japan should make efforts even now for a correct treatment of this question and refrain from defending the treachery of the south Korean rulers estranged from the people and laying obstacles to the solution of the question of our country's reunification.

Need for Independent National Economy (4)

This is the last in the series of articles on an independent national economy.

One of the keys to the successful building of an independent natioal economy is to set properly the basic line of economic construction.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said as follows:

"The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of our Party stipulated it as the basic line of economic construction to assure the priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, with a view to laying the foundation of an independent national economy on the war ruins and quickly restoring the deteriorated living standard of the people."

A unique line was adopted by the DPRK, the basic line of economic construction to ensure the growth of heavy industry. On a priority basis simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

It was this line that made it possible to shore up Korea's economy on the ruins left in the wake of the war and improve the deteriorated livelihood of the people in a short span of time.

Precisely to this line owes the building of an independent national economy in the DPRK. This line afforded opportunities for many-sided economic development, for equipping the economy with up-to-date technique and creating firm raw material bases, so that a comprehensive economic system organically linking all branches could be formed and that heavy and light industrial products and farm products, which were necessary for the building of a prosperous and powerful country and enhancement of the people's living standards, could be produced at home in the main.

The basic line of economic construction adopted by the DPRK is a typical example to show the way to build an independent national economy.

It was designed to solve the question of laying down an economic foundation of the country and of raising the living standard of the people by guaranteeing an overall development of the national economy from the first stage of economic construction of the country.

We know no other foreign country that restored its war-torn economy by developing heavy industry while light industry and agriculture are simultaneously strengthened.

Past experiences in the development of socialist economies show that light industry was developed after heavy industry had been developed for a certain time.

In the case of capitalist countries, first of all, light industry developed with accumulated funds, and then heavy industry developed.

It takes a long time for such countries to develop economies in a diversified way.

The basic line of economic construction put into practice in the DPRK enabled the national economy to develop at a high speed right after the beginning of economic construction.

The theory on the building of an independent national economy contributes to the cause of the working class.

An independent national economy helps every county promote revolution and construction successfully, and on this basis, the country can give support to other countries, which leads to the promotion of the world revolution.

The working class has its historical mission to do away with exploitation of man by man, suppression of country by country, build a socialist and communist society where all the people can live in abundance.

To this end, the working class is entrusted with national and international tasks. For one thing, each country makes a revolution and construction with credit, while contributing to the cause of the international working class movement.

Under the conditions where a revolution is carried out from country to country, the working class can not talk about world revolution, apart from the revolution of its own country.

The theory of an independent national economy is a theory which can make a country lay down the economic foundation and carry on the revolution.

It is of great significance for completing the material goal for the building of socialism and communism in a short period.

Economic successes achieved in the DPRK are good examples to be followed in building an independent national economy.

Each country can build an independent national economy as the DPRK did, although concrete ways for it may be different under different conditions.

Special stress was put on machine-building in implementing the basic line of economic construction.

Entire People Study

In the DPRK the entire people from children to young and middle-aged and old people are studying at state and social expenses.

In the northern half of the Republic there was not a single university before liberation.

Today there are 158 colleges and universities and nearly 10,000 schools of various levels, and a combined cadre training base has been built in every local area.

8.6 million children and students, over half a population, receive education at state and social expenses, and one million intellectuals are successfully managing and running state, economic and cultural organs.

A popular educational system was established in the country and nearly all school-age children came to receive schooling and many higher educational institutions and specialized schools were built and run in 1949 only four years after liberation.

After the war schools were rehabilitated first on debris and textbooks, school things and teaching materials were produced.

The situation was difficult after the war. But the state enforced universal compulsory primary education in 1956 and universal compulsory secondary education in 1958 and completely abolished tuition fees in all schools in 1959.

Universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced in 1967 and universal eleven-year compulsory education has been in force since 1972.

As a result, all the members of the rising generation receive perfect secondary general education till the working age.

The country has also established a well-organized adult education system to make the working people study while working and thereby gradually raised the standard of their general knowledge, starting from the anti-illiteracy campaign right after liberation.

Working people who finished the working people's primary and middle school courses giving primary and secondary education are studying at the working people's senior middle schools and factory higher specialized schools.

A large number of working people are enrolled in the correspondence courses of colleges and universities and factory colleges set up at major industrial establishments.

Besides, Saturday study, Wednesday lecture, one-month course and other regular study systems for cadres and working people have been established to make them continue to study after finishing school education.

In the country where vigorous efforts are being made to realise the intellectualization of all members of society, an all-people compulsory higher education will be enforced in the future on the basis of further consolidation and development of universal eleven-year compulsory education.

Students majoring in science at Kim Il Sung University

WCC Report on Situation of Human Rights in S. Korea, 1978 (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

C. Suppression of Freedom of Speech

Emergency Decree No. 9 and the Criminal Code

The suppression of free speech is legally justified by two laws in particular: Emergency Decree No. 9 and the Criminal Code (Article 104-2). As noted on page 4 above, Emergency Decree No. 9 prohibits "fabrication or disseminating falsehood"; It forbids any criticism or opposition to the constitution, or attempt to revise it or advocate its revision. It also prohibits any reporting of violation of this law, and any media organization which reports such is subject to repeal of its operating license.

The Criminal Code (104-2) prohibits any insult or slander against the state or its organs, or false description of them, that might "endanger the security, interest, and dignity" of the Republic of Korea; likewise, these acts may not be committed by "use of foreigners or foreign organizations."

According to regulations that govern the distribution of foreign publications, permission is required from the Ministry of Culture and Information to import foreign newspapers, magazines, and books for distribution. Two copies of each imported overseas periodical publication must be submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Information for screening. Any publication that is deemed not to be favorable to the regime is screened out. Anyone who violates this regulation can be deprived of the import license needed to receive overseas publications.

Besides these regulations, there may be special cases of restriction of freedeom of speech under martial law, or under the declaration of a state of emergency according to the National Security Act.

Censorship

The typical method used to restrict the freedom of speech is censorship; undesirable foreign press reports are carefully eliminated from newspapers and broadcasts. Nowadays this takes the form of self-censorsip under government pressure. Often telephone calls come to editorial offices of the public media. For example, the Park Tong-sun case has been consistently censored—totally or partially.

Often the government manipulates the media by imposing the official version of the story. For example, the National Assembly election in December 1978 was reported by the newspapers according to the government's direction. Thus the independence of the press is undermined, and the public is manipulated by the government and robbed of the right to know.

D. Academic Community

Student Defense Corps

The entire student population from high school to university has been militarily regimented through the Student Defense Corps, as a means of their total control. The regimentation is aimed at hierarchical organization of the student population from top to bottom. The faculty function not as educators but as leaders in this organization for supervision, control, and suveillance of students so that no student group divergent from the spirit of the SDC can emerge.

A professor is responsible for the activities of a circle of 10-15 students. If they get out of line, the teacher is blamed. The professor checks, watches, and polices students who might protest against the present situation. School papers and journals are completely censored. The student counselling center is also used to detect and control the thinking of students on social and political matters.

Those students who are suspected to be in the protest movement are ruthlessly controlled. Police are present on the campus to watch for and report campus unrest. There are ever-present truckloads of riot control police forces in and around campuses; police agents are implanted in student bodies to gather information.

Any suspected students are threatened, intimidated, bribed, or seduced, and they are kept under constant surveillance. Their families are visited and their parents are pressured. Sometimes these students are forcibly conscripted into the military, forcibly hospitalized, or(often) forcibly sent on long journeys, away from the city where the campus is. They are sometimes suspended from school, or expelled, or prevented from registration.

There is no academic freedom even for the faculty members. Their academic activities are monitored, and they are not free to speak the truth even in their classrooms for fear of being reported to the authorities. Professors cannot publish their research findings without prior permission from the Ministry of Education.

In 1975 the Faculty Reappointment System was introduced; through this system all faculty members (professors, every 10 years; associate professors, every 7 years; and assistants, every 2 years) are screened and reappointed. Political criteria feature prominently in the decision. In early 1976 several hundred teachers were fired from their universities for various reasons, and a significant number of them are believed to have been dismissed for political reasons.

E. Interference with Freedom of Religion

The Christian Church is the center of the human rights movement in south Korea. However, toward the human rights promotion activities of the church, the government takes a hostile attitude, which greatly affects the freedom of religion. The government argues that as long as the proselytizing activities of the church are not restricted, there is no problem of religious freedom. But when the church asserts itself through its proper role, to fulfill its mission, the regime exercises repressive measures.

Some argue that only a small minority within the Christian community are active in human rights. But the largest ecumenical agency, the National Council of Churches, which is supported by the main Protestant denominations, is at the center of the human rights movement. The Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches consists of representatives from all of the member denominations, which in turn take a firm position for human rights.

In addition, the Korean Student Christian Federation (KSCF) is very active in the human rights movement, along with the Korean Christian Faculty Fellowship, Church Women United in Korea, and Urban-Industrial Missions in Korea, which are also in the forefront in promoting the rights of the poor and women. Besides these there are various active human rights groups such as the Coalition for the Human Rights Movement in Korea, which includes journalists' groups, writers' groups, and young peoples' groups, in addition to Christian groups. There are also strong Roman Catholic human rights groups such as the Priests' Corps for Realization of Justice, Young Christian Workers (JOC) and the Catholic farmers' Association.

The Christian human rights movement is not concentrated only in Seoul; it has strong activities in the provincial cities such as Kwanju, Chunju Wonju, and Pusan.

Because of the strength of the Christian human rights movement, suppression of religious involvement in the human rights movement is carried out in the harshest way. The following, though not complete, describes how religious freedom of mission is suppressed.

Suppression of Korean Urban-Industrial Mission

Suppression of Christian Urban-Industrial Mission (UIM) groups is one of the harshest aspects of the repression of religious freedom. Korean UIM groups preach the religious message to the workers and take sides with the workers when they are treated unjustly by management, helping them to find their own legitimate rights. UIM works on the basis of Christian convictions.

The workers who are in contact with UIM are systematically intimidated —through their companies, through their families, and personally. The UIM ministry is thus severely curtailed by the regime.

UIM staff workers in Chungju and Kumi suffer a similar situation. The government is putting pressure upon sponsoring churches, presbyteries, and even general assemblies, not to support the UIM ministry.

Urban mission groups for poor people suffer similar persecution. Seoul area Special Mission Committee's work is under constant pressure. Rev. Park Hyung-kyu, chairman of the Committee, is in jail. Its general secretary is in hiding.

... the Christian Church, regards the UIM work as very essential for Korean society; thus the church seeks to realize reasonable justice and human rights for the poor people in south Korea. But, ironically, Korean UIM is violently attacked as "communist" by some groups, with obvious government approval.

F. Restriction of Freedom to Travel Overseas

The right to travel overseas is restricted by the government. This restriction limits contact, exchange, and fellowship between the Christian community in Korea and the ecumenical Christian community in other countries. Besides the general restrictions that are legally established, usually there are three ways used to prevent persons from traveling outside of south Korea:

1) The police and KCIA security clearance procedure is used to prevent certain "undesirable" or "disobedient" persons from overseas travel, either for retaliation against their political stance, or for fear they might reveal the reality of south Korea to people overseas.

2) For a passport to be issued to a member of a religious orgainzation, the recommendation of the Minister of Culture and Information is required. Often this recommendation is withheld without any legitimate reason, to prevent church people from traveling.

3) Finally, the Ministry of Justice can cancel the exit permit at the airport, at the last minute, when a church person is about to leave. This kind of procedural manipulation violates the rights of people to travel overseas.

Part 2: Violation of Person

A. Torture and Inhuman Treatment of Detainees

What the world calls "torture" may not be identified as such in south Korea, for example, and the world may be misled into thinking that the use of torture is reduced, especially when it is not reported. Any concept of torture must include the fear, psychological stress, anxiety, and feelings of worthlessness and despair which are caused by the treatment, including the verbal communication, the physical atmosphere and the duration of the detention.

What is the pattern of treatment of detainees being investigated under Emergency Decree No. 9, or the Anti-Communist or National Security Laws? One or several plainclothes police or agents take persons previously involved, or suspected of being involved in a demonstration (or involved in a group, for example, a church youth group or educational group for workers), to a police station or KCIA headquarters. They are taken from their homes, often late at night or at dawn, or from the street on their way to or from home. Neither they nor the family, if they are taken from home, are told where they are to be held, by what authority, for how long, nor for what reason. There is no warrant for arrest. The obligation to comply with an order to go for investigation is generally accepted as inevitable. The response to protest is physical and verbal abuse and forcible detention. When persons are taken from the street, the family cannot know whether they were taken by police, or suffered some accident. The family and friends may inquire at police stations in vain for over two weeks, only to learn, after a formal charge has been made or the person is released, that the detainee had been held in a distant police station, a national police investigation center, or in a KCIA building, or in a hotel, as was Rev. Timothy Moon for over two weeks in August 1978.

During detention, a team of detectives take turns asking leading questions, often referring to the supposed confessions of others, and requiring conformity to a previously determined confessional statement. "A" has told everything, so why are you lying? I'll have to cross-examine both of you." "You won't be allowed to leave until you admit the connection between Chon Nam and Chosun Universities."

Detainees are required to write long, detailed statements of their activities for certain periods of days or weeks, to list everyone they met, and to write out their conversations. They are required to name all their friends. Not long after one person is detained, his or her friends are taken in one by one, and then their friends.

Detainees are moved from one department to another; the tactics are sometimes changed, but verbal abuse, physical abuse, and fear are regular components of the interrogation: "Write it all down before you get beaten"; "Kicking me in the groin..."; "told me to take off my glasses"; "If you don't admit it, you'll be given red pepper water and taken for an 'airplane ride' until you're half dead"; "I'll give you a taste!"; "If you don't admit it, you won't get out of here"; "You'll have to die"; "he struck me on the left side of the face and broke the shaft of my glasses"; " Each time when I said I didn't know about it, because I didn't know, they would kick me, yelling, 'You lying son of a bitch!'"; "Starve him!" All the above quotes are from conversations between investigative agents and students who were accused of sending books to the Kwangju Prison for student prisoners— in accordance with prison regulations.

Detainees are usually required to write a statement that they have been treated well at the police station, and warned that if they tell anyone of their treatment, worse will happen to them and their families.

Even when the whereabouts of detainees is known, they may not be allowed family visits according to regulations, sometimes to prevent the conditions of the prisoners from being known. This happened after the September 22 incident at the Christian Building. Young women workers and UIM staff told of being beaten, kicked, having their breasts and genitals roughly handled, and of being forced to squat with a stick placed behind their knees and their legs stamped on.

Seoul National University and other students detained about suspected involvement in planning an October 17 demonstration blocked by the police told of beatings, kicking, and the use of sticks behind the legs during investigations. "Mr. 'O' ...was severely tortured by beating at Nambu Police Station. He took the beating for as long as possible, but finally could not endure it any more and told police the names of other students and the place they were going to meet. The police then found these students at the meeting place." "Mr. 'Y' ... was also badly beaten at Nambu Police Station." "Mr. 'K'... was tortured by the leg-stick method... and was not permitted to sleep for several days and nights in a row."

The place of detention may be a prison cell. A young woman, taken from her home while sick in bed with a fever, wrote, "As soon as the detective left (the office), the Chief of the Intelligence Division started swearing at me. At the same time he began hitting me on the chest and shoulders with a baseball bat. He hit me about 10 times. I fainted and when I recovered consciousness, I found myself in the middle of a cell. It was filled with a stench which was coming through a hole in the floor from some toilet. I was laid out on this floor, with my tears and mucus stuck on my face like rice pudding." Later, she was put into a cell with "curfew violaters, hodlums, and alcoholics."

B. Police Brutality

Police responded with increasing violence during the year 1978 to the actions of various groups of people struggling for human rights.

The conflict early in the year between managers and laborers at the Dong-il Textile Company has been widely reported. At that company on February 21, police stood by and watched as gangsters destroyed equipment, threw human excrement upon, and beat young women members of the labor union who had come to vote; about 70 workers were injured. Later in the afternoon they also beat the young women as they took them to the police station.

Many workers were beaten in the confrontation with police during the March 10 Labor Day ceremony, when groups of workers attempted to display banners airing their grievances.

On March 20, about 30 women workers protesting the brutality of February 21 were attacked by police at the Christian Broadcasting Station; one girl had to be hospitalized.

Riot police entered the Inchon factory of Dong-il Textile Company on April 26, and forcibly hauled away 65 fired workers.

On May 18, seven women were beaten when detained, after they distributed a statement against a candidate for the National Conference for Unification. Workers clashed with police in Inchon after a trial on July 18. After another trial in Pusan on October 19, police treatment of several persons (who were trying to prevent the police from taking away another person's camera) was so violent that a minister levied charges against them in accordance with the law. Within three weeks this minister was detained and was later indicted for describing that police brutality in a JOC-UIM meeting.

Violence on September 22 began when plainclothes police entered the auditorium of the Christian Building and began to beat young workers and Christian leaders who had attended the prayer meeting.

Police brutality against Christian leaders and human rights advocates occured on April 19 after a memorial service held at the gravesite of students killed in the 1960 Student Revolution. Police intercepted a procession in which relatives of prisoners carried banners reading "Release the prisoners." Mme Kim Y. J. was knocked down and kicked until unconscious. She regained consciousness in the hospital several hours later but continued to suffer from severe headaches for over two weeks. Mme Kim was again the target of police beating after the Friday prayer meeting in the Christian Building on June 2. Some prisoners' family members attempted to carry banners to demonstrate outside the building and were attacked by police. Human rights leaders reported that the police were using more violence against them than had been usual in recent months.

C. Harassment: Arbitrary Interference With Daily Life

Harassment in south Korea takes the form of surveillance, house arrest, prevention of attendance at meetings, interference with communication by phone or mail, and restriction of travel, work, and study.

Police or KCIA surveillance of various groups of people, church leaders, human rights advocates, fired professors, students, and former prisoners and their families continued throughout 1978.

Agents may be seen waiting inside and outside churches, in guard houses at the gates of universities, in real estate agents' or other shops on the roads to churches, in apartment building offices and in the foyers of buildings, notably the Christian Building. They are more or less conspicuous at a church service, a lecture, any conference or meeting of young people, any seminar, athletic meet or celebration at a university; so familiar was their presence in a row at the back of Ewha University Chapel services that the students referred to them as "uncles."

Family members of prisoners are subject to continual surveillance. Wives of men executed or still in prison in the falsified "People's Revolutionary Party" case are watched all the time. They are often prevented from attending prayer meetings, their main source of comfort and support.

Mass house arrests took place several times throughout the year. From February 27, about 80 people were under house arrest to prevent them from attending the KNCC-sponsored March First Memorial Worship Service.

Searches without warrants and confiscation of materials were reported in many places including: the house of the General Secretary of the Human Rights Coalition, at the end of February; the house of Mr. "C," chairman of the National Methodist Youth Fellowship; the houses of Rev. Moon Ik-hwan and Rev. Park Hyung-kyu; and the offices of the Yongdungpo UIM and its credit union, from which the members' savings funds were confiscated.

Bugging of phones and opening of mail led to the arrest of a secretary to Mr. Kim Dae-jung and of a Seoul National University student. Various persons who send and receive mail from abroad reported that their letters are regularly opened and held up. Some mail has been lost. One woman's mail was intercepted and returned to the senders.

Disallowance of freedom to travel, work, and study affected all those people related to any demonstration or protest. Many students were not able to return to school: over 30 students were reported to their universities because they attended the annual PROK National Youth Meeting in Chunju. The universities had to expel some; others were required to write their own withdrawal statements.

Fired workers are not able to take up employment elsewhere. When any of them find a new job, their employers are forced to fire them.

D. Lack of Due Process Of Law

In south Korea, however, in direct contradiction to these stated rights, arbitrary detention without an arrest warrant is the common practice of police and KCIA agents. Political prisoners are subject to long periods of interrogation without the benefit of legal counsel, or even the knowledge of their families, or communication with them.

Generally prisoners are brought to the court early in closed or curtained buses, and it is not possible for friends to see them. They are in regulation prison garb and tied by rope, often to each other in a line. They are seated in the court separated by guards; other guards are seated in the row behind them. When the public enters the court room, it is already half full of agents occupying the front seats, keeping the families and friends distant from the defendants. Sometimes defendants are able to turn their heads and smile at friends. More often no communication is allowed. After the trial defendants are rushed out by guards and cannot be seen.

During the trial the prosecutor reads a lengthy indictment to which defendants are asked to concur. The defense lawyer present usually requests witnesses to testify to the Christian theological perspective on an issue, or to the violation of human rights—for example, the lack of freedom of speech on the campus. Usually few of these requests for witnesses are granted and often there is pressure on a witness not to appear. Or a witness may be physically prevented from appearing. Witnesses risk indictment themselves if they criticize the government system. The defendant has the opportunity to speak, without benefit of prepared notes, on his own behalf before being sentenced. It is then that the whole court often listens with interest to hear the truth spoken with courage and conviction.

Prosecutors have told lawyers of the pressure on them from the KCIA and other authorities, pressures which influence the indictment, the trial procedures, and the demand for long sentences. The prosecutor in the trial of nine fired Dong-il Textile Company workers said that he could see no reason for their arrest, but he had orders from higher up to prosecute. Judges have apologized to defendants, saying that they did not believe them guilty, nor should they be punished, but that they were helpless under the Yushin system and must deliver severe penalties as ordered from above.

Lawyers who accept clients being prosecuted under Emergency Decree No. 9, the Anti-Communist Law, or the Public Security Law risk losing the rest of their practice. Wealthy clients or companies are warned or frightened away. Police or KCIA threaten lawyers. But a small group of lawyers now handles most of the human rights cases.

There is also the problem of pressure upon lawyers through legal action brought against them. One well-known Pusan lawyer who has been a strong defender of human rights is in a precarious legal position nowadays as a result of a lawsuit brought against him. His actions for the defense of people in the democratic movement are thus more limited than before.

Police generally warn families not to contact other families and especially warn them against contact with Christian human rights advocates and the KNCC Human Rights Committee, or things "will go badly" for the defendant. They are told that if they quiet, the defendant will get off lightly. This was the case with Prof. "I" of Kwangju. Only after his sentence, heard by ministers waiting for another minister's trial, did the family dare to tell of their ordeal. Similarly with Ms. "K": she and her family were assured of her release if they kept quiet, and were hurt and angry at her one-year sentence.

In their fear and ignorance, a family resorts to a lawyer without experience in political cases, or one recommended by the prosecutor. They spurn friendly support from experienced mothers of prisoners. After the lower court sentencing, families often recognize the deception, accept communication from human rights advocates and families of prisoners of conscience, and referral to a lawyer experienced in defending political prisoners. The KNCC Human Rights Committee and other Christian groups channel support funds for legal counsel when needed.

Sentences tend to be heavy. Three young men who attended the National Presbyterian Church in the ROK's Youth Meeting in August were sentenced by military court on September 28 to 10, 7, and 5 years in prison. They were a soldier on leave and two members of the reserve forces. The appeal court reduced these sentences respectively to 2, 2, and 1 year (the latter suspended for 2 years). Four-year sentences for the professor and some of the students sentenced for the June demonstrations at Chon Nam University were upheld in appeal court.

Very little is known in south Korea about defendants and prisoners who are former (Korean) residents of Japan who came to south Korea to study. The elder of two brothers, Suh Seung, tortured by having his face burned with hydrochloric acid, is serving a life sentence. The younger brother, Suh Joon-shik, completed his seven-year sentence in May but was not released to his family who had come from Japan for him. Instead he was transferred to Taejon Prison under the Public Security Law, by which a prisoner can be kept in prison indefinitely without trial. It is understood that there are 65 Korean political prisoners from Japan, six of them under the death sentence.

E. Treatment in Prison

Adult political prisoners in south Korea—those charged under Emergency Decree No. 9, Anti-Communist, or National Security Laws—are usually placed in solitary confinement from the time of their arrest throughout the duration of their prison terms. Some young students are kept with other criminal or political prisoners in crowded cells. Conditions vary with each prison, but generally solitary cells are just large enough to lie down in, have a small, high window, a low-watt light bulb, and an open toilet adjoining or in the floor of the cell itself. They are unheated, damp, malodorous, and often rat-, lice-, or bedbug-infested.

Food is unappetizing and nutritionally inadequate in protein, vitamins, minerals, and calories. It usually takes the form of a ball of barley and a bowl of watery soup. Each person is supposed to be able to purchase extra food, such as milk, eggs, or fruit, but in some prisons, the shop has only a limited selection of poor-quality, high-priced goods such as old eggs or apples, and no milk. Also, political prisoners are often denied the right to buy extra food. The two small kettles of water supplied per day must be used for drinking, washing of self and dishes, laundry, and cleaning. When the guards are not overly pressed, the regulation ten minutes daily outdoor exercise is allowed.

Rules of behavior are very particular. Infractions, such as speaking to one's neighbor, are punished by beating, withholding of privileges, or periods in punishment cells—tiny, dark, and cement-floored, where blankets are not allowed. Mr. "C" related how he had been imprisoned for 40 days in such a tiny cell, so small that he could not stand up or extend his arms sideways. For much of the period—many days in succession—he had to eat without the use of his hands, which were tied behind his back. The reason for his harsh treatment was evidently that he had lent a pencil to another prisoner sentenced under the Anti-Communist Law. He was then accused as a communist himself, which he protested by fasting.

Forced feeding is sometimes used on fasting prisoners. Four or five guards take him to the prison hospital, force a stick between his teeth, and push food down his throat. This has resulted in the death of some prisoners, and the government has prohibited the practice; however, it still continues.

Medical care in prison is limited. Mr. "C" was suffering from an eye disease. The prison doctor told his mother in March that the prison lacked facilities for the operation needed to recover his sight, so he must have the surgery in a hospital. Prison authorities refused permission. Mr. "C" did not want special treatment. He said other prisoners were suffering from various illnesses also and they all should receive help.

Additional indictments are made against prisoners who protest conditions, by fasting, for example, or who participate in demonstrations by shouting slogans in their cells.

The much-vaunted releases of prisoners by special presidential pardons on three occasions during 1978 are misleading; in actuality, few political prisoners have been released, and most of those who were remained under suspension of sentence, liable for reimprisonment at the slightest provocation.

Many political prisoners in Kwangju, Taegu, and elsewhere were offered release on August 15 if they would sign government-prepared statements promising not to violate Emergency Decree No. 4 (no longer in effect) or No. 9 in the future. The statements in effect forced National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students (NFDYS) prisoners and others to admit contact with persons convicted as communists and spies, and thus to confess a relationship with communists. Some refused to sign, since it would mean submission to the government and admission that NFDYS was a "communist-oriented organization instigated by the north." Not all students under Emergency Decree No. 9, and none under the Anti-Communist Law, were asked to sign. Signing did not necessarily result in release.

F. "Communist" Labeling

Under the fiercely anti-communist regime in south Korea, with its far-reaching Anti-Communist Law, and where the word "communist" strikes fear into the hearts of the uninformed, to accuse anyone of communist activities or sympathies has terrible consequences. By means of the Anti-Communist Law (as quoted above in Part I), any criticism of the government can be interpreted as "anti-state" and "benefiting the communist organization outside the ROK." The maximum penalty for violation of this law is seven years imprisonment under hard labor. It is against the law to be a communist, or to associate even unknowingly with one, or to fail to report a suspected communist. The people of south Korea are in dread fear of communists, and this fear is rekindled once every few weeks or months by government reports of captured spies or new tunnels found in the demilitarized zone between the north and the south.

In this atmosphere, workers and farmers associated with Urban Industrial Mission (UIM), Young Christian Workers (JOC), and the Catholic Farmers' Association are especially vulnerable to being labeled communist. During the past several years, police agents, employers, and government-supported labor union officials have used books, pamphlets, posters, lectures, and sermons to warn workers of the "communist" activities of UIM and JOC. As explained by an urban industrial mission workers, "the government is oppressing labors with the false excuse that they are being influenced by 'communists or spies'; that any group which supports the workers' human rights is communist and that therefore worker related to such groups are 'having relationships with communists'...A company will tell its workers that if they continue to relate to 'communist-influenced organizations,' i.e., UIM or JOC, the company may have to close down, and then all the workers will lose their jobs."

Human rights leaders have also been falsely accused as being communist, but the unimpeachable reputation of Christians in south Korea as anti-communist allows these charges no credibility.

Because of the stiff laws and general hatred of communism, for the authorities to label persons or groups "communist" or "pro-communist" by innuendo, and yet not to arrest these persons, underlines the falsity of the charges.

In March, the governor of South Kyungsang Province issued a directive recommending that the people read Mr. Hong Ji-young's book, **UIM: What is it Really Aiming At?** This is a government-sponsored book which charges that UIM is communist.

Jinro Wine and Spirits Company fired 21 laborers, claiming that they had instigated a strike for higher wages. All were UIM members. Jinro had been harassing workers to keep them from going to UIM, and gave them copies of Hong Ji-young's book.

When Hong Ji-young gave lectures at factories in Yongdungpo, workers were required to attend. His book was distributed free to hundreds of workers.

Companies in Kumi ordered their workers not to attend Youngnak Church (Presbyterian Church in Korea), as it was related to UIM and therefore "pro-communist."

Management and foremen in various companies threatened workers with dismissal if they associated with UIM or JOC. Other workers were frightened to have anything to do with members of a Christian mission called "communist"; they feared being branded themselves.

Criticism of any government program is equated by the government with being pro-communist. Therefore any UIM or church criticism against the infringement of the rights of workers is called communist. The government has used religious groups to support its anti-communist poliy; it has used certain Christian groups to brand as communist other Christian groups which support human rights for workers.

Workers and urban and rural mission staff, with the support of Christians and others, have vigorously protested the branding of these groups with such a false and destructive label. When the six young women textile workers took the microphone at the Easter Sunrise Service in Seoul, they declared that "UIM and JOC are not communist." The 1,000-some persons attending the May 16 prayer meeting for laborers and farmers in Dongdaemoon Catholic Church also protested the government's labeling of the Korea Christian Action Organization and UIM as communist.

The charges appear ridiculous to people around the world who know the reality in south Korea; the industrial mission and farmers' groups are seen as an essential part of the churches' mission, and as a necessary effort to establish the basic human rights of workers and farmers.

(Concluded)

True Story

Loyalty to Fatherland

By dint of the devoted struggle of the numerous heroes and the Korean people boundlessly faithful to the great leader, the socialist construction is progressing at a very high speed and the grand Second Seven-Year Plan will surely be fulfilled ahead of schedule with flying colours.

Double Labour Hero Kim Jik Hyon we introduce here is one of such heroes.

Standard Bearer in Building a New Korea

In August 1945, a bushy-haired boy running out of a ramshackle pit of the Aoji Coal Mine at the northern tip of the DPRK, shouted at the top of his voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live liberated new Korea!"

He was Kim Jik Hyon who had worked at the coal mine from his boyhood.

In the pre-liberation days he lost his parents, land and house on account of the Japanese imperialists, and was sold to the mine as a juvenile miner to drudge.

"The country has been liberated. How much I have longed for the country's liberation! I am also free now!"

He thought to himself and mingled with the people who were going home with the joy over the liberation brought about by General Kim Il Sung.

He was sick for his home village, though he had not his parents there.

He felt rubber shoes in his back pack, thinking of Gum Sil, the maid-servant of a landlord.

He wondered if Gum Sil in the landlord's house surrounded by a high fence knew that the country had been liberated.

He took a train. His mind was with his home village where Gum Sil lived.

But the train did not move.

Jik Hyon got impatiently off the train and cried angrily to the engineer: "Why the train does not move?"

The engineer, throwing off his spade, said with a deep sigh: "No coal and the train cannot move. I say we have no coal!"

Looking with suspicious eyes at the engineer, Jik Hyon asked him again: "If you have coal, can you run the train at once?"

"Yes, I can."

Jik Hyon said in utter amazement: "Follow me. There is plenty of coal."

Jik Hyon, together with the engineer, went to the mine and spaded coal into the locomotive.

While drying sweat, the engineer spoke to him:

"General Kim Il Sung said that we should dig much coal to build a new Korea fast. He remarked that coal is needed to manage railways and factories and catch much fish."

Jik Hyon's breast swelled with pride.

"General Kim Il Sung did say so?"

He was lost in deep thought.

The well-fed locomotive forcefully blew off steam. Jik Hyon made up his mind: "If all miners go home as the country has been liberated, who will dig coal to build the country as General Kim Il Sung earnestly asks us to? I must remain at the mine to dig coal for national construction."

Jik Hyon said sincerely to the engineer:

"Dear engineer, if you need coal, come again. And I ask you to tell General Kim Il Sung, if you see him, for me: 'Don't care about coal. We will dig much coal to build a new Korea as you called upon us to.'"

This was how Jik Hyon continued to work at the mine with the great pride of being a master of the mine after the country's liberation.

The remnants of defeated Japanese imperialism and the class enemies were desperate.

Jik Hyon and many other miners rehabilitated the mine day and night.

One night, when he was going past a pile of props Jik Hyon was stabbed by a reactionary. The moment he opened his eyes in dimming consciousness, he saw the pile on fire.

He shouted: "You dog, you can't ... The props are to be used to dig the first coal for national construction..."

He staggered to his feet and pulled down the burning props and put out the fire with all his strength. Then he fell again.

In the crucible of arduous struggle he grew to be the master of the mine.

Many people came to the mine.

Upholding the return-home speech made by General Kim Il Sung, a "rehabilitation shock brigade" was formed at the mine. Jik Hyon stood in the van of the shock brigade. The mine was rehabilitated within only three months.

In 1946 his platoon overfulfilled its coal production plan by 85 per cent.

In hearty response to the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung's appeal to vigorously carry on the "coal digging movement for national construction," volunteers came vyingly from all over the country to the mine.

Gum Sil who had wished to farm on their own land together with Jik Hyon for life came to the mine from the home village and made a happy home with him. She also worked at the mine.

The people who came from all over the country were different in age, profession and character, but their resolve to dig much coal for building a new country was firm.

Jik Hyon taught them how to dig coal by his practical example and implanted loyalty to the great leader in their minds.

With the cross section model of the cutting face made by himself he taught them how to tunnel, while overfulfilling his coal hewing assignments every day.

In this way he trained them to be good tunnellers.

Jik Hyon became the tunnelling platoon leader.

Many factories and enterprises destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists were restored and started operation.

The whole country needed more coal.

From beginning the Kim Jik Hyon-led platoon increased the tunnelling speed not twice or thrice but five-fold or ten-fold.

In 1947, his platoon surpassed its production plan twice.

At the national conference of innovators in the increased production emulation drive held in August the same year the great leader spoke highly of him as a "standard bearer in building a new Korea."

In 1948, he greatly surpassed the coal production assignments.

Success after 83 Failures

At the great leader's radio address "Every Effort for Victory in the War" delivered in June 1950, the whole mine was seized with a strain.

Many of miners went to the front to drive out the aggressors, taking in their hands instead of rock drills. At a Party meeting held in a tense atmosphere, the tunnelling platoon leader Kim Jik Hyon said:

"Comrades, I also wish to go to the front, holding a rifle in my hand. But the coal we dig will serve to make guns and rifles. Let us remaining miners dig even what young people who went to the front should cut! Let us organize ourselves into a wartime production shock brigade and step up tunnelling!"

His strong appeal fired the heart of the coal miners with a new resolve.

"Let us do the high speed tunnelling with the spirit of fighting the enemy!"

Kim Jik Hyon worked out and introduced into production a new blasting method trebling efficiency.

In the hard days of wartime coal production he worked out another dynamiting method two times more efficient than the previous one and overfulfilled the 1953 plan quota by 220 per cent and generalized the new method throughout the country and trained 120 fine tunnellers and sent them to many coal mines.

In December 1956, Kim Jik Hyon had the honour to attend the historic Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee. He sank into deep thought:

"What have I done to relieve the worry and pains of the great leader? What should I do to be faithful to him?"

His heart beat high with joy when he received the instructions on unfolding a high-speed tunnelling movement from the great leader whom he always boundlessly respected and loved.

One day at the end of December of the year a passenger was seated in a train running from Pyongyang to Rajin. He was absorbed in drawing something with circles or arrows in the thick notebook, forgetting his food and sleep.

Other passengers asked him what he was doing. They felt strange, because his rough hands gave them little suggestion that he could draw a blueprint for dynamiting.

He answered: "The great leader instructed us to unfold a high-speed tunnelling movement."

Now they knew that he was a Labour Hero of the Aoji Coal Mine whom they had seen in the newspapers many times.

The train passed Hamhung and then Chongjin but he was only gazing intently into the notebook. He jumped to his feet.

After more than one year of persistent exertion he got an idea of the proper place, angle and depth of holes to be drilled. Really, it was a success after 83 failures.

No sooner had the train arrived at Aoji than he got off it and ran to the pit at a breath. On reaching the cutting face he took a rock drill.

Now the 84th test dynamiting was done.

The blasted face was as smooth as a plastered wall, with no hole left. He said to himself, passing his hand over the smooth face:

"Dear great leader, now we begin the high-speed tunnelling. We have paved the way for it."

The Kim Jik Hyon-led platoon raised the torch of the high-speed tunnelling movement.

It set a goal to tunnel 100 metres a month.

He made up his mind: "High-speed tunnelling is the order of the Party! We must without fail tunnel 100 metres a month with the equipment and manpower available."

When they started the high-speed tunnelling movement he said in excitement to his men:

"You should never forget that the great leader put faith in us. What we are about to do now is not a mere high-speed tunnelling. To tunnel 100 metres is a revolutionary battle to protect and guard the great leader!"

This was a cry from the bottom of the hearts of Kim Jik Hyon and the working class, believing only in the great leader and entrusting their life future and everything else to him.

As it was composed of such people, the Kim Jik Hyon-led tunnelling platoon could tunnel 102 metres only in 18 days.

In the days of the Chollima march when the blooming mill of the Kangson Steel Works with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons produced 120,000 tons of bloom and the blast furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Works with a capacity of 190,000 tons turned out 270,000 tons of molten iron, the Aoji miners abolished the old work norm and raised the tunnelling speed 4 time or 5 times.

Though Gray-haired

Kim Jik Hyon wrought a miracle of fulfilling his Five-Year Plan quota only in one year and two months. The flame of the high-speed tunnelling movement started at the Aoji Coal Mine spread to all coal and ore mines in the country.

In January 1958, Kim Jik Hyon became the first Double Labour Hero of the country.

Time flew by. In his youth he dug coal, not finding his life worth living. But he enjoyed a really worthwhile life at the coal mine of the new homeland which the great leader regained for them.

The two gold-star medals and 24 citations are enough to show his fruitful life. He also brought up many tunnellers, his "successors."

With a high sense of pride and responsibility as a revolutionary soldier in the mining industry, the main battle front of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and out of a single desire to be loyal to the great leader, Kim Jik Hyon is vigorously unfolding the high-speed tunnelling movement even now. He is working with great zeal in the coal field, and arduous yet honourable battle front, to concretize pits and keep definitely basic tunnelling more than three years and preparatory tunnelling over six months ahead of excavating.

Now gray-haired, he cannot conceal his physical senility, but his loyalty as Juche-type man to the great leader can never change.

The Kim Jik Hyong-led-platoon always takes the first place in socialist emulation.

Korean Paintings "Mt. Nio" By Chong Son (1676—1757)

Brief Korean History (14)

Culture of Late 7th Century to 10th Century

The feudalistic ruling values were further systematized in Silla and Palhae. In Silla, "Hwarang-do" (Flower Knighthood) was the underlying principle during the period of wars among the Three Kingdoms and after that. Loyalty to feudal lords and the king was considered the foremost obligation in "Hwarang-do."

At the end of the 7th century, Kukhak, or the National School, was established. This school taught young men of aristocratic birth Confucianism.

Buddhism was the predominant religion in this period. The ruling circles injected Buddhism into the people's mind, by building numbers of large temples. Numerous Korean monks travelled to China for study. Some of them even went as far as India.

In 719, Hyecho, a Buddhist priest of Silla went to India by sea. Hyecho travelled widely in different parts of India and went on a pilgrimage to Kashmir, Gandhara and other regions, and finally reached Syria, a territory of the Eastern Roman Empire, via Persia (Iran) and Arabia. During some 10-year journey, he covered more than 40,000 kilometres. He made public his book "A Trip to India." It deals with the nature and geography, customs and religions, history and culture, politics, the economy and military affairs in those countries and regions which he visited.

Tabo-tap Pagoda where the bones of Tabo Nyorae (Prabhutaratna) are buried.

Since the middle of the 7th century, popular folk-songs called *kayo* were remarkably flourishing in Silla. At the end of the 9th century, an anthology called *Samdaemok* was compiled.

Chinese classical literature was popular among the ruling circles. Sol Chong (at the end of the 7th century), Kim Dae Mun (of the 8th century) and Choe Chi Won (from the end of the 7th century to the beginning of the 9th century) wrote many Chinese poems, biographies and stories. Yang Tae Sa, Wang Hyo Ryon and Pe Jong of Palhae were well known for their Chinese poems.

In Silla and Palhae, castles, palaces and temples were built on a grand scale. Especially well known among the extant Silla edifices are the Sokguram Grotto and the Pulguk-sa Temple in Kyongju, the capital of Silla.

The Sokguram Grotto was made in 751. The grotto is situated at the foot of Mt. Toham-san in Kyongju. This is a house made of polished stones. The grotto consists of a four-cornered antechamber, a gallery, a gate with octagonal columns and a circular chamber with dome-shaped ceiling. The circular chamber is 6.78 metres in diametre and 13.92 metres in height and its entrance is equal to semidiametre, and 3.39 metres in width.

The grotto has 40 sculptured Buddha images. The image of Shakyamuni Tathagatha is well known as a masterpiece of Silla sculpture as it looks solid and well-balanced from the anatomical point of view. The image of the Eleven-faced Avalokitesvara (Goddess of Mercy) carved on the back wall of the circular chamber is also excellent, with a graceful and charming face and slim lines of the body wearing a thin and light drapery.

The Tabo-tap Pagoda was built in 715 in the front compound of the Pulguk-sa Temple along with the Sokga-tap Pagoda.

This stone pagoda is nearly 10 metres high and consists of six parts. The platform level is square and the surface of the foundation stone has square columns at its corner and

The image of Buddha in the Sokguram Grotto

stairs at 50 degrees leading to the platform from four sides. Attached to the stairs are handrails. The pedestal is underlined by stone carved lion busts at the four corners of the platform.

Large metal bells of Silla is famous for its beautiful shape and timbre. The bell of the Pondok-sa Temple which is 3.3 meters high is the largest extant bell.

Palhae which was defeated by the nomadic people of Khitan in 926, was known as a flowering empire, "Haedong Songuk", for her developed economy and culture. But few historical records and relics remain as she suffered much from the war with Khitan. Some features of this strong and prosperous empire can be observed from the well designed city site with a circumference of four kilometres and the site of a magnificent palace in Sanggyongryong Chonbu, capital of Palhae (Toungkingcheng, Northeast China).

Castles of Palhae resemble the Changan Castle of Koguryo in their composition of inner and outer castles. Palace architecture, arrangement of buildings and gardens followed the style of Anhak Palace.

(To be continued)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (6)

People's Economic Institute

The world people are greatly prasing the DPRK, calling its economic development a "Chollima miracle."

The main cause of this miracle is that a great number of national cadres have been brought up to be staff of the country's economy.

Just after the liberation, President Kim Il Sung first took measures to establish a higher education system to rear specialists of economic affairs and technicians for socialist construction, and the People's Economic Institute (then the North Korean higher school for cadres of the People's Committees) was built on July 1, 1946 as a base for educating administrative cadres of the nation.

This school started as an institute to reeducate incumbent staff members of central and provincial government agencies, such as directors and vice-directors of national factories and enterprises, and chief technicians for 3 or 6 months.

The subjects taught there were the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung, the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which embodied the idea and necessary knowledge for running factories and enterprises, as well as philosophy, political economy, history, geography and so on.

In 1954, the year following the armistice of the Fatherland Liberation War, the President also took measures to reorganize the school system, in compliance with the changes in the nation and to educate new managing staff by establishing a new school system, one-year schools and three-year schools.

In 1967, the People's Economic Institute was completely reorganized in conformity with a new stage of the DPRK, when it won a historical victory in its socialist industrialization after establishing the socialist system.

The institute changed the normal one-year shool system for training active cadres and three-year school system for educating the younger generation as national cadres to two-year school system and four-year school system.

Furthermore, it started one month lecture to reeducate the active cadres working in the economic and cultural fields.

Emphasis in the studies were lied on lectures, discussions, studies, cinema shows and practice in factories and on farms.

At this institute those directors of factories and enterprises who are enrolled in the institute study managerial affairs before the panel displaying the state of a computer-operated factory.

Do You Know?

World's First Metal Type

The Korean nation has created a brilliant culture, making many scientific discoveries and inventions through its long history spanning 5,000 years.

The Korean ancestors invented and used metal types for the first time in the world. They made metal types between the end of the 12th century and the early 13th century and began to print books.

They made lead types in 1496 for the first time in the world.

Like all other things invented and developed by the Korean nation, the metal types made a great contribution to developing the national culture and science and to enriching the treasure store of human culture.

The printing industry had developed in its own way since the invention of the metal types, and after liberation it entered a new stage in its development under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung. Today the type alloy and type moulding technique are at a high level and type founding machines are very good.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

May 4

* Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland, met Han Yong Jo, ambassador of the DPRK to his country, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

May 5

* Aristides Royo, President of the Republic of Panama, on a visit to Italy met ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Hwang Hon, permanent representative of the DPRK to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

May 7

* An agreement on air service between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Mali was signed in Bamako.

May 8

* An agreement on air service between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Austria was signed in Vienna.

May 12

* A delegation of the Association of Machine-Building Industry of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang to attend the eighth congress of the International Measurement Confederation to be held in the Soviet Union.

May 15

* A delegation of the Chinese "People's Daily," headed by Li Zhuang, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "People's Daily," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Pyongyang.

May 16

* The State Symphonic Orchestra of the DPRK headed by Yun Yong Hwan left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to Romania.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

* A party and state delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde visited the German Democratic Republic.
* Diplomatic relations were established between Mongolia and Madagascar.
* A meeting was held in Berlin in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.
* Moussa Traore, Head of State of Mali, in his recent talk stressed that Mali would adhere to the basic principles of the policy of non-alignment.
* Malaysian Prime Minister visited China.
* A celebration of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia was held in Prague.
* A meeting of secretaries of the provincial organisations of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria was held recently.
* The third session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held.
* The Sudanese Foreign Minister declared that the Sudan would not spare efforts to defend the principles of the non-aligned movement.
* The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization recently made public a statement condemning the "election" farce in Rhodesia.
* A scientific seminar of African countries for increasing grain output and on the successful carrying out of the plan for the development of the Limpopo River area in Mozambique was held.

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